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LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Postponement of the Pacific Railroad Bill.

Meeting of the Kansas Conference Committee—Probable Disagreement—Movements of Troops, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 18.

The meeting of the Conference Committee, on Saturday, resulted only in obtaining from the Senate the promise of adding a sum of compromise interest, on the part of the House managers, which latter had previously declared that they should await propositions from the Senate branch; and further, that, unless something was elicited on Monday, they should report at once their inability to agree. Gwin, then present, and being the only Democratic member of the Senate Committee present, promised that on Monday they would originate a proposition to reconcile the disagreement between the Houses.

The disagreement of the Committee is now generally anticipated. It is the intention of the Senate to refer them to yet another Committee, with the exception of having it more favorably constituted for compromise. Stevens is implacable, and Hamlin cannot be moved.

The Senate Committee on Commerce have a second meeting on to-morrow.

General Cushing has provided Judge Hughes as counsel for Judge Watrous in the impeachment case before the House Judiciary Committee. The Committee is waiting for the testimony of witnesses who have been subpœnaed.

There is increased competition on the part of Navy officers to visit Brazil in the Merrimack, of the Mediterranean squadron, since the assignment of officers to the Niagara, Lancaster, &c. O.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 17.

A general order has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief, directing permanently the movements of troops from the barracks at Newport, Jefferson, and Gaskill, and from Forts Columbus and Randall, for Utah, as the highest object. General Smith is appointed to the command of the Department of Utah, and Brigadier-Generals Hoffman and Johnston to command according to their brevet ranks. Col. Lee succeeds to the command of the Department of the West. Colonel and Inspector-General Mansfield is relieved from the duty of inspecting recruits, and this duty will devolve on Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Johnston. The greater portion of the troops destined for Utah will be disembarked at Fort Leavenworth, to be ready to leave on the arrival of Gen. Smith. The head-quarters of the Second Infantry is transferred to the South.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 17.

Mr. Foot withdrew his resolution that the Senate assemble on the first Monday in November, and introduced the same proposition in the shape of a bill, which was read twice and laid over for future consideration.

Mr. Hunter spoke an hour and endeavored to have the Deficiency bill taken up.

Messrs. Fessenden and Toombs equally earnestly opposed taking it up until the Senate shall have time to consider it. Mr. Fessenden saying that the Administration intended to pay by any officer of the Government unless under law, or under an appropriation afterwards made for its fulfillment. The act of May 18, 1836, so provides, except in the Quartermaster's Department, and Mr. Hunter's amendment is intended to cover that omission.

The Pacific Railroad bill was then taken up.

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, considered it obvious that the Senate cannot agree on any route. With a diminished treasury, loans and prospective expenses, he could not think that Senators imagine they can pass the bill. He would therefore move, as a test vote, that the further consideration of the subject be postponed till December.

Mr. Gwin, of California, would consider such a vote as indicating that the Administration does not intend to give any aid to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific, and as a violation of all the pledges of 1856.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, said the spirit of sectionalism is so strong that there is no hope of a route offering justice to the South. He would therefore vote to postpone the subject till December.

Mr. Hunter, of Texas, moved that the Eastern terminus of the road be in Arkansas, opposite Memphis, Tennessee, still spoke in favor of the El Paso route.

Mr. Bigler, of California, remanded the Administration opponents of the bill that the vote of California was given to Mr. Buchanan on the faith of a Pacific Railroad. As to an extreme Southern route, he might as well have a railroad to the moon, inasmuch as it would cost an equal amount to carry the wool from South California to San Francisco.

Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, was in favor of the construction of the road, and believed it constitutional to make such a contract. Government now pays $1,000,000 annually for carrying the mails from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Thus, before thirty years it will have expended, at the present rates, fifty millions which are thrown away constantly twenty-five. Which is the most economical, the Senate and the country can judge. Mr. Iverson then explained his plan, which had been voted down. It was a compromise line, taking Storr being on the parallel of Chicago, the middle of the line being within reach of St. Louis and the south, reaching the Rio Grande about Fort Smith, at Little Rock, slight connect with all the railroad systems of the country. But as the numerical strength of the North, reflected not slight chance of justice to Southern interests, he (Iverson) would vote for the motion of the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. Geyer, of Missouri, did not like to hear the same stand on this question of the North and South, for the thought that if the road was built at all, it will be for the interests of all. He believed that the public sentiment of the North itself would sustain this view, and that the North would do justice, though the heaviest bill. We must have but one road, hence the central route is the only fairly equal justice to the North and South. The advent of the trunk line is comparatively unimportant to the public interest, but the location of the terminal is important. This bill locates the western terminus at San Francisco, and leaves a floating margin for the eastern. The reason that no eastern terminus is named is because naming any particular terminus would hazard the loss of the bill. While he wished to cooperate in the great work of connection with the Pacific, he could not do it with this connection, which was virtually a fraud. If we designate San Francisco as the western terminus, let us designate the eastern, or specify neither.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said that the sentiment of the State of Massachusetts approaches unanimity in favor of the Pacific Railroad, and he would say that she had on the subject none of the sectional feeling which had been represented as having. The people of Massachusetts are a commercial and manufacturing people, in favor of the best route, North or South—for, whichever way it may be, it will benefit them. But he would vote to postpone the matter, for the reason that we have nothing yet to act understandingly upon. There is a diversity of opinion in the country in regard to the road. The work is a stupendous undertaking, and every dollar expended thereon will be sunk. But such a road will bind the country together—hence we can afford to sink the money in it. Railroads are necessities, but the capital expended therein does not remunerate. Nine hundred millions are invested in railroads, and to-day they are only worth three hundred and fifty millions. Yet, we have increased the wealth of the country hundred of millions. The treasury, however, is in no condition to undertake this or any other great national work. We are listening on with expenditures greater than at any period of our history. Our duty, therefore, is to husband the resources of the country.

We are hourly out of a great crisis. Commerce and manufactures are depressed, and there is no capital to invest. He did not believe that either Northern or Southern capitalists would be induced to invest. Hence the organization of the Company will pass into the hands of bankrupt banks, commercial and political irresponsible parties without character, who will damn the whole concern. What the Government and the people are not of to-day, we may have and responsible capitalists in the future. In the building of the road, appreciating the magnitude of the enterprise.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, said he had witnessed with deep regret the indications of defeating the Pacific Railroad this session. All the Presidential candidates were pledged to it, it appeared the only question in the last campaign on which there was but one opinion. It was strange that a measure so long petting the country should be made a subject of party disagreement. If the bill was not the best that could be let it be modified, and let all unite in the great object of connecting the Mississippi Valley with the Pacific. The Committee have already given the bill the most careful consideration, and it is the best bill ever agreed on the subject. The bill is fair in its location—it fixes the terminal and leaves the selection of the route to the capitalists who have to put their money in it for weal or woe. San Francisco is the great centre of the commerce of the Pacific, and no system will be complete unless it reaches there. San Francisco was made the Western terminus. It is essential that the Eastern terminus should be connected with the navigable waters of the Mississippi. El Paso is a thousand miles in the interior, requiring a railroad to reach it. He (Douglas) had an objection to Mr. Iverson's route, but decidedly fixing upon any point would divide the friends of the measure. For a Northern and Southern route his (Douglas') opinion was for the Northern, Stevens', and for the Southern, the Albuquerque. But if there was to be only one road the public interest indicates that it shall be as near the heart and centre of the Republic as possible. It is a great national measure, the greatest now before the country, and the country has now arrived at that point when each and every interest demands it. Mr. Douglas here went into a lengthened elucidation, showing the probable practicable advantages of the various descriptions of goods, saying that while all were anxious for Cuba, when she can be obtained legitimately, and for Central America, on account of the extension of commerce they would induce, their whole commerce was but a fraction of the mighty trade of India and China that by this route would be poured into the lap of the Mississippi. The vote to postpone the subject till December he regarded as a test whether it shall be kept open until the next Presidential election. He would in favor of the present Administration redeeming its pledges, and leaving the next, whichever it might be, to redeem its own. In conclusion, he regarded the present as an auspicious time to undertake the work. The country is through the financial crisis, and political stagnation offers a favorable opportunity to unite and carry it through. The North must lose a little, and the South also, to meet half way and have it done. The road would cause no immediate drain on the treasury—its whole expense would not equal the little Mormon war. While if we had a war with a European Power it would save its cost twenty times. Moreover, the principle involved is quite constitutional, and is the same as is involved in every mail contract. He regarded the measure as a wise one, dictated by every consideration of policy—wise as a war measure, and as a peace measure for preventing war, besides being economical in postal service. He hoped it would not be postponed.

Mr. Bell, of Tennessee was in favor of the road in a catholic spirit for the good of all the United States. He thought, however, the proposed route was a departure from a medium line, and would suggest St. Louis as the terminus.

Mr. King, of New-York, wished his vote not to be misunderstood. He was in favor of the road, but objected to large gratuities of public lands for it, which had better be devoted to homesteads.

Mr. Benjamin's motion to postpone the further consideration of the subject until December, was then carried by yeas 28, nays 22, as follows:

YEAS.	
Bayard, Del., D.	Hunter, Va., D.
Benjamin, La., D.	Iverson, Ga., D.
Biggs, N. C., D.	Jones, Iowa, D.
Clark, N. H., R.	Johnson, Tenn., D.
Clay, Ala., D.	Johnson, Ark., D.
Collamer, Vt., R.	Mason, Va., D.
Davis, Miss., D.	Pearce, Md., D.
Dixon, Conn., R.	Sebastian, Ark., D.
Evans, S. C., D.	Slidell, La., D.
Fessenden, Maine, R.	Thomson, N. J., D.
Foot, Vt., R.	Wade, Ohio, R.
Houston, Texas, D.	Wilson, Mass., R.
NAYS.	
Allen, R. I., R.	Gwin, Cal., D.
Bell, Tenn., A.	Henderson, Texas, D.
Bigler, Penn., D.	Kennedy, Md., A.
Bright, Ind., D.	King, N. Y., R.
Broderick, Cal., D.	Polk, Ky., D.
Chandler, Mich., R.	Pugh, Ohio, D.
Doolittle, Wis., R.	Seward, N. Y., R.
Douglas, Ill., D.	Simmons, R. I., D.
Fitch, Ind., D.	Stuart, Mich., D.
Foot, Vt., R.	Trumbull, Ill., R.
Green, Mo., D.	Wright, N. J., D.
ABSENT.	
Bates, Del., D.	Harlan, Iowa, R.
Cameron, Penn., R.	Mallory, Fla., D.
Crittenden, Ky., A.	Reid, N. C., D.
Durkee, Wis., R.	Sumner, Mass., R.
Foster, Conn., R.	Thompson, Ky., A.
Hamlin, Me., R.	Toombs, Ga., D.
Yulee, Fla., D.	

RECAPITULATION.

In favor of the Postponement.

Democrats	17
Republicans	7
Americans	1
Total	25

Against the Postponement.

Democrats	13
Republicans	7
Americans	2
Total	22
Majority in favor of the postponement	3

Absentees.

Democrats	5
Republicans	6
Americans	2
Total	13

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 17.

The greater part of the session was consumed in the consideration of private bills.

The bill to refund the duties on merchandise in unbroken and original packages, destroyed by the fire in New-York, in July, 1845, and appropriating $300,000 for that purpose, was advocated by Mr. John Cochrane, of New-York, and opposed by Messrs. Clemens, of Virginia, and Stanton, of Ohio.

Without coming to a conclusion thereon, the House adjourned.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Cuba—An Old Cry Revived—Alarm of the South—Improbability of Africanization—Embarrassments of the Administration—Commerce with Cuba—Cost of Annexation—Plan Proposed.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 17, 1858.

Last Sunday a portion of the Southern delegation in Congress was deeply agitated by a report that the Government had received a dispatch confirming the fugitive rumor that the Spanish Ministry had agreed upon the *projet* of a decree for the abolition of Slavery in Cuba, which was to be laid before the Cortes. Later information seems to show that there was no other foundation for this improbable statement than a dispatch to the Russian journal in Belgium called *Le Nord*. Nevertheless, the excitement produced here was very considerable, and it is said to have led to a meeting of some twenty prominent representatives from the South in both Houses, who adopted a resolution or memorial, setting forth the intimate relations between the condition of Cuba and the social security and general interests of the Southern States, and invoking the vigilance of the Executive to protect the latter.

It is further said that a long Cabinet meeting was held the next day, at which this representation was considered, and it was decided that, though no definite information had been recently received, all statements ascribing to the Spanish Government a design of abolishing Slavery in Cuba were to be regarded as unfounded, unless accompanied by specific proofs.

The "Africanization of Cuba," is a subject upon which the South has the same right to be sensitive as the North has to be anxious and irritable over projects looking to the "Africanization of the territories." The Southern States of this Union justly regard Cuba as a natural dependency upon their section. They expect and intend to acquire it. It is equally important to them whether they shall remain integral parts of the great North American Republic, or shall form a Southern and slaveholding confederacy. In the first case Cuba is necessary to the South to aid in the preservation of the balance of power against the North and West; and if disunion occur, Cuba will be even more necessary, and, with 64 more useful for the protection of the newly constituted authority against the possible hostility of the naval powers of both hemispheres.

Annexation being the inevitable policy of the South, the other leading Administration measure of the session is equally sectional, as in the Internal-improvement scheme, though Cuba with Slavery would be of immeasurably more value, without slavery it would not long be worthless as a plantation, but would become commercially and manufacturing. The Administration was urged to receive the support of the South, last year, on the condition that annexation should be followed in Cuba, by all the influence and power of the Federal Government. The latest returns of population in Cuba show the absolute necessity that the United States should not be retained in a due state of subjection after the abolition of Slavery. In 1846 the free colored persons were stated at 152,838; Whites, 527,061; Slaves, 436,495; total, 1,116,394. It will thus be seen that the blacks somewhat outnumber the whites, and that disproportion would increase with very great rapidity were Slavery abolished.

Mr. Soulé said a few days since, that nothing remained but negotiation. He thought, a few years since a different policy, that is, filibustering or war, might have given us Cuba. It is evident that the South fears that any serious demonstration of force against Cuba would be followed by the very result which she is now most anxious to prevent, and that the slaves would be emancipated in order to make the Island as repulsive to the South as it is now desirable to North and South alike. The basis of negotiation is removed by the syncope in our Exchequer. Money is no less the sinews of diplomacy than of war. In no case, like this, where the weaker and the greater power has a gem so rare, and of which the stronger party is so exceedingly covetous. The price once offered for this jewel was $200,000,000. The purchase money might be made the subject of a comfortable bargain between Spain on the one side, and the President and Senate on the other; but the House of Representatives would certainly made a stand against the payment, and would insist upon the final settlement of the yet but half discussed question, whether its action can be controlled by the Senate and the Executive in the important matter of creating debts and providing the means of paying them.

If negotiation be the only hope of the South for marriage with the Queen of the Antilles, the prospect of termination of the suit is highly improbable.

Mr. Calhoun spoke of Cuba as forbidden fruit to the South. This is one of those apothegms of great men which challenges respect only so far as vindicated by time and experience.

If Cuba can be obtained by honorable means it will be a more important addition to the political power of the South than either Louisiana or Texas, for those acquisitions will equally contribute to the power of each section. Cuba must be a political ally of the South alone as long as they both retain their peculiar and distinguishing social institution.

The immense importance of the commerce between Cuba and the United States is most impressively shown in the returns for the last two years. For greater convenience I annex those applicable to Porto Rico,

1856.	Cuba.	Porto Rico.
Exports of domestic produce	$7,199,635	$1,099,549
Exports of foreign merchandize	610,228	43,125
Totals	$7,809,863	$1,142,674
1857.		
Exports of domestic produce	9,379,892	1,788,939
Exports of foreign merchandize	2,543,861	156,048
Totals	$11,923,442	$1,935,474
1856.		1857.
Imports from Cuba	$45,249,101	$24,425,093
Imports from Porto Rico	5,748,600	3,870,963

The great increase in the value of imports from these islands from 1856 to 1857 is, of course, to be ascribed to the extraordinary prices of sugar in the latter year. In the case of those articles, therefore, accruing to the Government from this trade was not far from 20 per cent. upon the value of the imports, which gives a total income of $10,000,000 derived by our own treasury from the products of those islands.

At present the purchase of Cuba is surrounded with peculiar difficulties. Not only would it create a debt of $200,000,000, causing an annual tax of $10,000,000 to meet the interest, but the Government would begin the transaction by surrendering a tax which, in preceding years, just equals that sum. The pecuniary burthen, then, proposed to be incurred, amounts to an equivalent to a tax of $20,000,000 *per annum*.

There are compensations, however, for these apparent sacrifices on our part, which may form the subject of another letter.

Mr. Buchanan's present plan is to engage in the interests of the United States the Governments of France and England. There can be no question but that on nearly all subjects not relating to her national independence or the entirety of her empire, Spain would listen to them with profound deference; but in this case there is reason to believe that their influence would be powerless. The interests of British commerce would unquestionably be promoted by the transfer of Cuba to the United States. France has no interest which would be permanently benefited by the change. A.

Private Claims before Congress—Expenditures of Government—Governor Banks—A New Objection to the Admission of Minnesota, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 16, 1858.

To-day has been the first day for quite two months which has been devoted to the business set down for Fridays, namely the consideration of the private calendar, and the business of private claimants has consequently been very sadly neglected, intentionally, there is too much reason to suppose, so far as some members are concerned. Gen. W. Jones, of Tennessee, is one of these; and he appears to act upon the supposition that every private claimant is a swindler, and that the Committee on Claims, if they report in favor of one, becomes an accomplice in an undertaking to "do" Uncle Sam. There is, perhaps, too much reason to be suspicious of the majority of claims presented; but it is unfair and unjust to put all private claims under a general and indiscriminate ban. Some, at least, must be meritorious, and ought to silence even the ready "I object" of Mr. Jones. The Committee of Claims have had referred to them this session about two hundred cases, of which they have acted on about fifty, but the House is a long way behind even the Committee. In fact, there appears to be little use for the Committee to go on examining cases and getting up reports, when the House regularly passes over the private calendar on Fridays, and adjourns over Saturdays.

There are two or three cases of some interest before the Committee, among which is one arising under the operation of the Ashburton Treaty. American citizens occupied a portion of the Aroostook country, on the Northeast boundary line, until it was declared neutral ground, over which no jurisdiction extended, when they removed to have the protection of the Government of the United States. The Ashburton Treaty afterwards brought their abandoned possessions under the jurisdiction of the United States, when they undertook to regain them from the settlers who had squatted there, by action of ejectment; but the Supreme Court decided that the territory in dispute having been neutral until the treaty took effect, after that it was open to the first settlers who went and squatted on it, by which decision the former settlers were deseated in their claims. They ask Congress to remunerate them for their loss, which they urge was solely on account of the action of Government. The case has been before Congress for some time, and I believe is now about to be favorably acted on.

A bulky document of 736 tedious pages of figures, being the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, has just been issued from the public printers. It requires a good deal of time and patience to extract any valuable conclusions from it. The estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, (Mr. Guthrie,) for the year 1856-7 were $54,066,787 76; the appropriations, $73,680,491 47. The receipts were, from customs, $63,875,905 05; public lands, $2,329,426 94; miscellaneous, including indemnities and Chickasaw fund, $1,250,726 98; loans and Treasury notes, $5,000,000—total receipts, $72,455,358 97. The expenditures were, for the civil list, $7,617,547 27; foreign intercourse, including awards, $900,777 65; miscellaneous, $18,945,793 91; military service, $19,150,150 87; revolutionary and other pensions, $1,302,115 91; Indian department, including Chickasaw fund, $4,255,851 64; naval establishment, $10,631,699 61; public debt, $6,—[illegible]—civil expenditures, $71,374,057 97. The balance remaining in the treasury June 30, 1857, was $16,081,301. In spite of the forbidding aspect of this statement, it contains some very interesting reading for one who is desirous to know how the expenditures of Government swell to such an enormous amount. Only a slight glance at its contents is sufficient to convince one how essential it is that Congress should have control over the amount of every appropriation for which it votes an appropriation. A thorough investigation of it would strongly demonstrate the economy and usefulness of such men as Congressman Gilmer, of North Carolina, and Congressman Billinghurst of the Treasury.

The report that Governor Banks had been hung in effigy, is believed by gentlemen of the Massachusetts delegation to have originated with some person who has been associating Governor Banks and whose hand has been detected in other similar false allegations. A letter from Mr. Bristow on the Investigating Committee who first led to believe it, and I stated it on his [illegible]. It is of course a satisfaction to me to know, as it certainly is now, that the story was unfounded in fact.

The opposition to the Homestead policy rejoices firmly in the admission of Minnesota, and says they believe that it would increase the Administration vote. A new objection has also been started, namely, that the Constitution of Minnesota gives to Republicans in force, since her [illegible] of government, placing a term for the future, and thereby [illegible] that body in perpetual as it stands. This is, of course, an absurd and unfounded, and can easily be corrected. The Minnesota people will very likely [illegible]. O.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 17.

In the case of Tinkham vs. Tapscott, the judgment of the Supreme Court is reversed, and judgment given for the defendant, with costs. This fully sustains the law. The Court stood five in favor of this decision, and two dissenting—Judges Pratt and Hogeboom. Judge Comstock did not hear the argument, and has no opinion.

Two police cases were before the Court, and both were ordered to be reargued, and to have preference on the Calendar.

The Mormon Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 17.

The *Republican* learns, from a source entitled to credit, that an express messenger passed through this city about two weeks ago with instructions from the War Department to General Johnson, relating him not to commence offensive operations against the Mormons before the arrival of the Peace Commissioners.

Secretary Harney arrived here yesterday en route to Utah. He will leave about the 20th.

Sale of the Pennsylvania State Canals.

HARRISBURG, Saturday, April 17.

The bill for the sale of the State Canals to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad passed the Senate at 1 o'clock this morning, and only wants the signature of the Governor to become a law.

Fire in Detroit.

DETROIT, Saturday, April 17.

The steam saw-mill in this city owned by Hiram Mercatt, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $60,000, on which there is no insurance. The fire was probably the work of an incendiary.

The Crevasse at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 16.

The crevasse opposite this city continues in full force. The river has not yet commenced falling here, but the rise above is coming down rapidly.

Minnesota Indorses the Five Million Loan Bill.

The following telegraphic dispatch was received this morning:

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Friday, April 16.

Edmund Rice, New-York:

Majority for the loan as far as heard, including St. Paul, Stillwater, St. Anthony, Minneapolis, Hastings, West St. Paul, Red Wing, Wabashaw, Winona, La Crescent, seven thousand; carried by ten thousand.

A. W. TULLIS.

Loss of the Ship Meridian, of Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 17.

The ship *Turguin*, from Dunkirk, arrived here to-day, with the captain, mate, and two seamen of the ship *Meridian*, of Boston, from New-York for Panama, which vessel was abandoned at sea April 5, in latitude 27, longitude 64. The rest of the crew had been taken to Cuba.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, April 17.

The steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, has arrived.

THE TAMMANY CONTEST.

Meetings of the Forresters and Westchester House Men—Both Tickets in the Field—Speeches, &c.—Declarations of Ex-Mayor Wood.

A large number of those who favor the present management of Tammany Society, met at the Westchester House on Saturday evening, for the purpose of nominating a ticket of Sachems to be voted for by the members of the Society, at the election that is to take place to-day, and of making such arrangements as might be deemed most serviceable to secuning its success.

The Chair, as usual, was occupied by Andrew H. Michels, Esq., and Mr. L. P. Hamilton acted as Secretary. After some remarks indicative of the objects of the meeting, and the transaction of some unimportant business, a motion was made and carried, that the meeting should proceed immediately to ballot openly for candidates for Sachems of Tammany Society. The balloting showed that there were about one hundred and thirty voters present. The following ticket was put in nomination by a unanimous vote:

Sachems—Elijah F. Purdy, Isaac V. Fowler, Wm. D. Kennedy, Emanuel B. Hart, Edward Cooper, Thomas Dunlap, G. B. Baldwin, T. R. Tappan, Patrick Henry, W. C. Conner, E. L. Donnelly, Joseph M. Marsh, A. H. Mickle.

Sagamore—G. S. Masserole.
Treasurer—Josiah W. Brown.
Secretary—Caesar C. Childs.
Wishaine—R. D. Letlar.

After mutual congratulations upon the harmony that had prevailed and a general expression of entire confidence in the result of the election, the meeting adjourned.

At the same time the "Forresters," or opposition members and others, gathered in the Mercer House for a similar purpose. Jesse Ward, Esq., occupied the Chair, and Messrs. Connell, Gallagher and Durfee acted as Secretaries. Soon after the meeting had organized, the Chairman announced reports of Committees in order.

The Chairman of the Vigilance Committee was the first to report. He said that as far as could be ascertained the interests they advocated were progressing favorably, and that the prospect of success was good.

The Chairman of the Committee on Candidates for election to the Council of Sachems of Tammany Society, (Colonel Vosburgh,) said he was prepared to report, and that it was with pride that he announced the following ticket:

For Sachems—Augustus Schell, Charles O'Conor, John Vanderbilt, Gideon J. Tucker, A. V. Williams, James S. Libby, James C. Willet, Jesse West, J. Sherman Brownell, Richael Tuomey, Charles A. May, Joseph Murphy and John C. Frazer.

For Treasurer—Joseph Rose, Jr.
For Secretary—Henry Johnston.
For Sagamore—Charles Mills.
For Wishaine—Richard D. Letlar.

The announcement was received with great applause, and the ticket was adopted unanimously.

As soon as the announcement of the selection of the Democratic Party to [illegible] Mr. A. S. Pinney proceeded to speak of the object and sayings of the Westchester House Party in terms that were not flattering. He condemned the statement of the Westchester House men, to the effect that the Forresters were the tools of one man, an insult to every good Democrat, and an insult to the man whose name they were charged as being. The names on the ticket they had just heard so enthusiastically nominated were a sufficient refutation of the slander. They were men of influence among the feels of no man or class of men; men they were ready to associate them all on the gold of the Democratic Party and of the Union. The remarks of Mr. Pinney elicited frequent applause, which was renewed and increased, when the Mercer House men took the floor, and spoke substantially as follows:

Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens: In view of the necessity and very active part that it has been my province to take in this contest, it would be proper for me to hold my peace. But, sir, having been inspired by the wild and very eloquent remarks of the gentleman who has preceded me, I should do injustice to my own feelings if I allowed without the very few remarks which I propose to make upon this occasion. Now, sir, I ask, I ask you, sir, and the Democratic Party of this City and the State are taking such a deep and lively interest in the contest now pending in the Tammany Society? I ask you, sir, why it is that the leaders of the Democratic Party at Washington City are looking to the results of this election with extraordinary interest? Why is such an interest taken throughout the land in an election in which less than four hundred persons are to participate—an election [illegible] in it all, being essentially no more than that of a number of trustees who are to manage the institution of the Tammany Society, consisting in its elements—who are to take charge of a charter, which is already heavily mortgaged and embarrassed? For what reason is this interest manifested in an election of this character and for this purpose? Is it because, by the usurpation of political power, by the assumption of almost all these little prerogatives that have from time time crept into the Tammany Society, by the arrogating to itself the right to represent the Democracy in matters that are not belonging to it, condemning the [illegible] of the Democracy, by the assumption of political power, by the assumption of almost all these little prerogatives that have from time time crept into the Tammany Society, by the arrogating to itself the right to represent the Democracy in matters that are not belonging to it, condemning the statement of the Westchester House men, to the effect that the Forresters were the tools of one man, an insult to every good Democrat, and an insult to the man whose name they were charged as being. The names on the ticket they had just heard so enthusiastically nominated were a sufficient refutation of the slander. They were men of influence among the feels of no man or class of men; men they were ready to associate them all on the gold of the Democratic Party and of the Union. The remarks of Mr. Pinney elicited frequent applause, which was renewed and increased, when the Mercer House men took the floor, and spoke substantially as follows:

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...ceived intelligence of the fact, and will ... permit a gun or cannon to roar. This is ... part of the fragment which was received by ...

On the 19th inst., while the American schooner Virginia Anderson, Berry, master, was on her way to ... to sail, with cargo of ... passengers on board, she was fired into, although the American colors were flying at her mainmast. She was obliged to ... and as above stated, is still detained, to the great prejudice of the captain and passengers. ... of a perishable nature, such as the ... and ... is a matter of deep regret.

... Gen. P. Prevost went out at the same time ... Virginia Anderson, and was followed by the ... subsequently arrived, but is still detained at the bar. ... means of communicating with the city or their ... in charge of them, or if attempted it must be at ... risk. Provisions are scarce, and ... are as they are to the fire ...

... Gen. GARZA, with the batteries of Gen. GARZA were ... from this side, and have been playing up to ... at intervals. Many of ... have been struck and injured, and in the ... fired last, while others have been maimed ... One singular feature in this matter is ... of Garza have never fired a shot at the ... of the Government Party. General ... sent out every force to make an attack upon ... or quarters of the besiegers. So there are ... two barracks to be drawn from the con... ... batter, which are that he must have an un... ... with the party outside, or he has not ... enough to attack Abasolo now besieging the ...

On the 20th, the brigantine Amelia P. Sloo, Captain ... arrived off the bar of Tampico, and on the ... of the river and pilot's establishment is now ... the last twelve days in the hands of the besieging ... party under the aforesaid Garza—he levying all ... on everything that goes out or comes in—he ... ... vessel that passes and brought in the very ... ...

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MURRAY—HUMARA.
Rosalie and Hermann ..... Mr. H. Ullman
Appearance of the great Ventriloquist as well as wonderful Prestidigitateur, Mr. H. ULLMAN, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, No. 201 Broadway, and SHILLER No. 6, Bowery, on MONDAY, April 19, 1858, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets, 50 cents, and at the door. The public are respectfully informed that their patronage during the day, in order to avoid crowding at the night box office, is solicited.
PLAN AND ARRANGEMENT FOR THE FIRST NIGHT OF THE GRAND SOIREE OF MR. H. ULLMAN.
The sale of reserved seats will immediately commence on the day preceding every concert.
PART I.
PART THE FUTURE.
The Concert will be divided into three parts, thus enabling the Professor to give
TWO INTERMISSIONS.
of sufficient duration, instead of one of a longer duration.
MONDAY, April 19, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7½.
HUSARD'S CONCERTS.
the opposite to America—to be continued every evening for one week.
EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION.
FIRST GRAND CLASSICAL CONCERT AND
THE SECTOR BERLIOZ NIGHT.
Programme of the first of the series of Classical Concerts, who will make his first appearance, in addition to
MR. THALBERG and MME. D'ANGRI,
SIGNORE BOSATI, SIGNORE PADE PARIS,
THE MAGIC FLUTE, &c., &c., &c.
TO THE PUBLIC.
In announcing the above programme Mr Ullman simply endeavors to redeem the promise made to the public to make the "Grand Concerts" not only the most entertaining and complete ever given, but likewise to combine within them a variety
PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.
to exclusively devotion one-half of the concert to the performance of the
CLASSICAL WORKS OF GREAT COMPOSERS,
and reserving the other for the lighter and amusing selections which during the last fifteen years, have given to general world, during the last fifteen years, have given to general world, during the last fifteen years, have given to general world,

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN.

DOMESTIC.

CITY AFFAIRS.

Advertisements.

The New-York Daily Times, Monday, April 10, 1854.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH. INSTITUTE—A SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT 1 PARK-PLACE, CORNER OF B'WAY. C. F. MICHOLS, Principal.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 EAST 14th-st., between 5th and Broadway. JAMES M. JONES, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—THE Spring session will open on WEDNESDAY the 5th of May. For circulars, address W. H. WATKINS.

ACADEMY OF ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICS, 1 Clinton-place, corner of Fourth-st. Private instruction in all the branches taught in the best schools. Evening session will open on MONDAY, April 19. Circulars at the Academy.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS will find at the Academy of the Messrs. Anthon, 36 Lafayette-place, a thorough preparation for college, the Polytechnic, or business. Circulars at the Academy.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.—THE Misses DODGE, 1,261 Broadway, between 28th and 29th-sts., will open a class for young ladies on MONDAY, April 19. Circulars at A. S. BARNES & CO., 51 and 53 John-st.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING.—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The Spring Term will commence on the 1st of May. For information address DAVID H. MAHAN, Professor of Engineering and Natural Philosophy.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT RED BANK, N. J.—The Spring Session will commence on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to the Principal, at No. 2 BARCLAY-ST., New-York, or to Rev. J. M. FORMAN, Red Bank, N. J.

BOARD AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT FLUSHING, L. I.—The Spring Session will commence on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to the Principal, at No. 2 BARCLAY-ST., New-York, or to Rev. J. M. FORMAN, Red Bank, N. J.

BOARD AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Spring Session will commence on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to the Principal, at No. 2 BARCLAY-ST., New-York, or to Rev. J. M. FORMAN, Red Bank, N. J.

THE MISSES GRAHAM OF THE GOULD SCHOOL, Tarrytown, N. Y., will receive a few boarding pupils. Circulars can be had at the store of Messrs. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, of next week, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

THE MISSES HASBROUCK'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will open on the 1st of May, at No. 1 Washington-place, corner of Broadway. Circulars may be had at the store of Messrs. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, of next week, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Summer session of this Institution will commence on the 1st of May. Circulars may be had at the store of Messrs. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, of next week, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, Middlesex COUNTY, N. J.—The Summer session of this Institution will commence on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to the Principal, at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., or at the store of Messrs. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, of next week, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARDING AT REDBANK.—With an English family of respectability; can accommodate about 6 persons; a family preferred. Reference required. Address Redbank, New-York City.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, Middlesex COUNTY, N. J.—The Summer session of this Institution will commence on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to the Principal, at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., or at the store of Messrs. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, of next week, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M.

A ROOM to let, 7x 9 private house, with or without board; partial board; 1 sm. bath; with hot and cold water. Inquire at 20 Bond-st., between 2 and 4 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BEDS for 1 or 2 gentlemen, at 25 per week. Also, a few unfurnished rooms to let. Inquire at 20 Bond-st., between 2 and 4 P. M.

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FURNISHED ROOMS AND BEDS for 1 or 2 gentlemen, at 25 per week. Also, a few unfurnished rooms to let. Inquire at 20 Bond-st., between 2 and 4 P. M.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

"500" CHAMPERS-STREET, "500," GROCERY, WINE AND LIQUOR STORE, SMOKED BEEF, SMOKED SHOULDER, MESS PORK, MESS BEEF, PRIME PORK, VAN BRUNT & WATSON, At lowest cash prices. No. 500 Chambers-st. Near Hall Railroad Depot.

ALLAN HAY & CO.'S WHOLESALE PRICES FOR CITY TRADE.

Refined Sugar ..... 7 cents per pound
Crushed Sugar ..... 8 cents per pound
Powdered Sugar ..... 8½ cents per pound
Coffee, of every grade, at one cent per pound less than retail dealers can purchase it.
Teas, of every grade, at one cent per pound less than retail dealers can purchase it.
Spices, of every grade, at one cent per pound less than retail dealers can purchase it.
Molasses, Syrups, Rice, Starch, Soaps, Candles, Fish, Pickles, Sauces, Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Dates, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel, Sardines, Mustard, Cocoa, Chocolate, Cocoa Paste, Vinegar, Saleratus, Cream Tartar, Soda, Pepper, Cloves, Cassia, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace, Allspice, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Matches, Brooms, Brushes, Tubs, Pails, Buckets, Baskets, Twine, Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Flour, Meal, Hominy, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Onions, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Hams, Shoulders, Pork, Beef, Tongues, Sausages, Pigs' Feet, Lard Oil, Sperm Oil, Whale Oil, Kerosene Oil, Camphene, Burning Fluid, Alcohol, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Stationery, Toys, Dolls, Games, Cutlery, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Looking-Glasses, Pictures, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Putty, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Cordage, Wooden and Willow Ware, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mats, Rugs, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Clothing, Dry Goods, Woolens, Cottons, Linens, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Shawls, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Notions, Furnishing Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, Furs, Robes, Blankets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes, Whips, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Horse Clothing, Horse Furnishing Goods, Carriages, Wagons, Sleighs, Sleds, Boats, Oars, Rowlocks, Anchors, Chains, Cables, Ropes, Tackle Blocks, Sails, Awnings, Tents, Flags, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps, Fishing Tackle, Hooks, Lines, Nets, Seines, Trawls, Bait Mills, Fish Barrels, Fish Kits, Fish Boxes, Fish Scales, Fish Hooks, Fish Lines, Fish Nets, Fish Seines, Fish Trawls, Fish

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, APRIL 20.
At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 317 Henry, between Harrison and Degraw sts.
A general assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, in excellent order.
IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ABOVE.
At 11 o'clock P. M., at No. 207 Clinton, near State st.
A general assortment of parlor furniture, 7 pier glasses, bookcase, oil-paintings, mahogany sofas, pier glasses, gas fixtures, carpets, &c., in very good order. Catalogues on Monday afternoon.

HENRY LEDERLEY, Auctioneer.
MUST BE SOLD—ALL THE BEAUTIFUL AND well-made furniture contained in house No. 162 Lexington-av., MIDDLETON STRATTON will offer, at public auction, on TUESDAY, next inst., at 10½ o'clock precisely, at said premises No. 162 Lexington-av., all the furniture, &c.

PUBLIC SALE.—Three cottages, three suites elegant parlor furniture, mahogany and French bedsteads and velvet, hair and spring mattresses, mirror and pier glasses, bureaus, secretaries, sofas, tables, chairs, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c., at the store of the auctioneer, No. 49 Broadway. These goods, as known to the citizens of this city, are of the best manufacture, and will be sold without reserve, as the owner has no use for them. Purchasers may rely upon the statements of the auctioneer, who will refer to the following certificate of many of our most influential citizens:
We, the undersigned, have examined the stock of furniture of the permanent establishment of the public auctioneer, 49 Broadway, consisting of the works of the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, and sculpture in the Crystal Palace of this City, and confess that the collection, now at the Lyceum Gallery of Art, 663 Broadway, forms the auction of such a

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 10th day of April to the 17th day of April, 1858: Men, 77; Boys, 140; Girls, 103; Total, 445. Adults, 198; Children, 268; Males, 260; Females, 185; Colored persons, 18.

DISEASES.			
Abscess	1	Dropsy in head	2
Apoplexy	1	Dropsy of heart	1
Asthma	1	Drowned	5
Bleeding	1	Dysentery, acute	1
Bleeding, supposed	1	Enlargement of heart	1
Bleeding of heart	1	Erysipelas	1
Bleeding of lungs	1	Fever	5
Bronchitis	6	Fever, bilious	1
Cancer	1	Fever, brain	1
Cancer, face	1	Fever, puerperal	5
Cancer, stomach	1	Fever, remittent	1
Cholera infantum	1	Fever, typhoid	2
Cholera morbus	1	Disease of the brain	1
Consumption	16	Disease of the bowels	1
Convulsions	5	Disease of the heart	1
Croup	1	Disease of the kidneys	1
Debility	1	Disease of the liver	1
Delirium tremens	1	Disease of the lungs	1
Diarrhœa	1	Disease of the spine	1
Disease of the bowels	1	Disease of the stomach	1
Disease of the brain	1	Disease of the throat	1
Disease of the heart	1	Disease of the womb	2
Disease of the kidneys	1	Intemperance	3
Disease of the liver	1	Killed by a fall	1
Disease of the lungs	1	Killed by a horse	1
Disease of the spine	1	Killed by accident	1
Disease of the stomach	1	Lock-jaw	1
Disease of the throat	1	Marasmus	2
Disease of the womb	2	Marasmus, Infantile	21
Dropsy	1	Old age	6
Dropsy in head	2	Palsy	1
Dropsy of heart	1	Pleurisy	3
Drowned	5	Premature Birth	10
Dysentery, acute	1	Rheumatism	2
Enlargement of heart	1	Scrofula	1
Erysipelas	1	Scurvy	1
Fever	5	Small-pox	15
Fever, bilious	1	Softening of the brain	1
Fever, brain	1	Spine, dis. of	1
Fever, puerperal	5	Stillborn	36
Fever, remittent	1	Suicide by laudanum	1
Fever, typhoid	2	Suicide by strangulation	1
Disease of the brain	1	Teething	3
Disease of the bowels	1	Ulceration of the bladder	1
Disease of the heart	1	Ulceration of the intestines	1
Disease of the kidneys	1	Unknown	10
Disease of the liver	1	Unknown, not stated	1
Disease of the lungs	37	Unknown to the City	4
Disease of the spine	2	Urinary Organs, dis. of	1
Disease of the stomach	2	Total	445
Disease of the throat	1		
Disease of the womb	2		
Intemperance	3		

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, April 17, 1858.

Police Intelligence.

BURGLARY IN THE FIFTEENTH WARD—RECOVERY OF PROPERTY.—An Officer McPherson, of the Fifteenth Ward, was passing through Tenth-street at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, he saw two men coming in front of the residence of Mr. R. J. Ellsworth No. 70 Tenth-street, and two men just coming out of the front area. As soon as the men saw the officer they ran towards Fifth-avenue, when the Washington-square the fellows dropped their plunder, consisting of a silver sugar-bowl, a table-spoon, some tea spoons, a tablecloth, which the officer picked up. While going through Washington-square, one of the burglars, a negro, passing the officer was close upon him, suddenly turned and fired a revolver at his pursuer. The ball passed through the sugar bowl, on the edge of the slop-bowl, and, glancing off, passed through the cuff of the officer's coat. After passing through the square the negro turned into Mc-Dougal-street, and his confederate ran down Thompson-street. As the negro was running through Amity-street, officer Gilbert saw him and attempted to arrest him. The officer got close to him, and was about seizing him, when the negro turned and fired his revolver. The officer fell, but arose again uninjured, the ball having only passed through the top of his cap; but by the time the officer had picked himself up, the fellow had disappeared. Meantime officer McPherson, whose body pursuing the other man who was with the burglars, but this man also succeeded in making his escape. Officer McPherson says that the burglars were white, and one a colored man. He thinks he can identify the colored man, and one of the white men. The Police are on the lookout for them.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—At a few minutes before 4 o'clock yesterday morning Wm. Quinlin brought to the Tenth Ward Station-house a horse and cart, with a load of beer, which he stated had just been stolen from the meat-shop No. 634 Suffolk-street, by some fellows who had broken open the place. Mr. Quinlin said that as he was passing through Suffolk-street he heard some one cry out "Watch!" and a moment afterwards two men jumped upon a cart and drove off. They made a mistake, however, in their hurry, and jumped upon the wrong cart, and discovering their mistake afterwards, deserted the cart and took to their heels and escaped. The cart in which the burglars deposited the meat belonged to Mr. Meserve, of No. 91 Catharine Market, from which place they had stolen it, and the horse had been taken from the stable No. 159 Norfolk-street.

DETAINING PASSENGERS ON SHIPBOARD.—Officer Rogers, of the Harbor Police, learning that a number of passengers were illegally detained on board the schooner A. Z., lying at anchor in the East River, boarded her on Friday afternoon, accompanied by a police force of officers. The passengers represented that they had been swindled and put on the wrong vessel. The captain was taken before the Mayor and compelled to refund the passage money.

A SUNK BOAT ADRIFT.—A small boat loaded with junk was found Saturday morning by the Water Police floating off the Battery. It was towed into the slip foot of Whitehall-street. No name or number was on the boat.

[Advertisement.]

LOTTERY CAUTION.—We would respectfully caution the public against the many frauds practiced upon the community under the guise of Lotteries. There are but four States in which lotteries are legalized, viz.: Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland and Georgia. Therefore, all circulars or advertisements directing parties to send to New-York or to any place in which lotteries are unlawful, can be safely set down as bogus or swindling concerns; and too much praise cannot be awarded to his Honor, Mayor TIEMANN, for the strong and successful efforts he is making towards breaking them up. S. SWAN & CO.,

Augusta, Ga.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN ARTIFICIAL DENTISTRY.—JOSEPH WOODWARD, Dentist, No. 124 Hicks-street, Brooklyn, announces to his patrons, and the public generally, that he inserts whole or partial sets of artificial teeth on gold or silver plates, by a new method, which secures a perfect fit to the gums, greatly superior to any ever known before, enabling the wearer to speak and eat with the greatest freedom, without the use of clasps, which must wear away the teeth. Those in search of such will find this an invaluable aid. Reference and full explanations given.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Sick head-ache, vertigo, flatulence, palpitation of the heart, sinking at the stomach, and all local or general complaints proceeding from imperfect digestion, are relieved by the first dose of this medicine, and entirely removed by its occasional use.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night and all the week Manager PURDY will give his patrons a rare treat. Mr. and Mrs. FARRY, Mr. DENVIL and Miss JULIA IRVINE will appear. Also, Mr. F. BLANCHARD, with his wonderful Dogs. To-night the great play of "Incognito" to be followed by the "Idiot of the Mountain," and concluding with the farce of "Out for Pleasure." The Carlo Family appear in a Diversissement.

[Advertisement.]

BEAUTIFUL! ADMIRABLE! EXCELLENT!—They will have them once more—both the "Heart of the World," that stirring life story, and a "Dream at Sea," that charming romance, are repeated to-day by express desire—the former in the evening, the latter in the afternoon—at Barnum's Museum. The infallible India-rubber man does his rare feats on each occasion after the drama.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

THE PANIC TURNED TO PROFIT.—Our unsurpassed stock of stylish clothing for men and boys, made from materials bought when the market was depressed to the lowest point, can on that account, be afforded at prices much below the rates for ordinary ready-made apparel.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The sale of elegant household furniture, to-morrow, at the residence of J. W. SARRES, Esq., No. 137 East Eighteenth-street, should be attended by every housekeeper. The owner, about to break up housekeeping, will sell every article, useful or ornamental, in kitchen or parlor, without reserve to the highest bidder.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 359 and 361 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—PHOTOGRAPHS, HALLOTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in every style.

LONG ISLAND.

Wife Murder in Brooklyn.

Coroner SNELL will to-day hold an inquest on the body of ROSE KELLY, who died Saturday at the City Hospital, from injuries inflicted with a knife by her husband, JOHN KELLY. The husband, it is said, had been a confirmed, dissolute fellow for some time, and frequently quarrelled with the deceased, who, it is represented, was an industrious woman and by her exertions supported herself and three children. The accused made an attack upon the deceased about nine weeks ago, and she signified her intention to make a complaint against him. But he was sent to the Penitentiary upon his own plea as a vagrant for two months. He was released on Friday last. He went directly to his wife, and found her at her sister's house on Navy near Prospect-street. He accused her of incontinency, and said she had been delivered of an illegitimate child. These charges, we understand, she stoutly denied. After a few words had passed between them, he rushed upon her with a knife and stabbed her in the fore part of the right thigh, and also in the same part of the left thigh, making incisions to the bone, each full three inches in length. He inflicted two stabs in the abdomen, one on the right side, one inch in length, near the hip bone, which passed into the abdomen, wounding the epigastric artery. A part of the omentum was found in this wound. One in the left side is near the umbilicus, 1½ inches in length, entering the cavity of the abdomen and wounding the intestines. He inflicted also another wound in the right hip, and one on the left thumb. As soon as the bloody work was done KELLY attempted to escape, but was pursued, secured and committed to answer. The knife which he had used was found inside of the Navy Yard wall, where it was thrown by KELLY when attempting to escape.

Brooklyn Items.

JOHN DEACON was committed to the Third Precinct cells, for intoxication, Saturday night, and soon after was found suspended by the neck to the door, quite dead. The deceased was 28 years old, an American by birth, and leaves a widow residing at No. 61½ Atlantic-street. Coroner COMBS held an inquest.

During the week ending Saturday last, there were 90 deaths—Men, 16; Women, 13; Boys, 29; Girls, 30. Males, 47; Females, 43. *Diseases*—Asphyxia, Cancer, Catarrh, Dysentery, Enlargement of the Heart, Erysipelas, Congestive Fever, Puerperal Fever, Remittent Fever, Malformation, Mortification, Old Age, Disease of Stomach, Teething—one each. Croup, Heart Disease, Inflammation of the Brain, Inflammation of the Lungs, Infantile Marasmus, Measles, Premature Birth, Scrofula—two each. Bronchitis, Congestion of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels—three each. Congestion of the Brain, Infantile Debility—four each. Infantile Convulsions, Small-pox, Scarlet Fever—five each. Dropsy in the Head, Stillborn—six each. Consumption, 16.

The Rev. RUFUS W. CLAK delivered a sermon to firemen, in the South Congregational Church, last evening. There was a large number of firemen present.

A firemen's prayer-meeting will be held in the Plymouth Church on Wednesday evening. Mr. BEECHER will conduct the exercises.

A young man named JOSHUA NEWMAN, was arrested by the Police of the Sixth Precinct, last night, for attempting to kill a young lady named FRANCES J. BERRY. He attacked her with a knife as she was leaving the Mission Church, on South Fifth-street, near Union-avenue, and probably would have killed her if the bystanders had not promptly interfered. Jealousy was the cause of the attack. NEWMAN was promptly arrested by the Police and committed to the cells.

The fire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was at the corner of Richardson and Smith streets, where a house and stable owned by WILLIAM LAGG, were nearly destroyed. Loss $500—insured.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 17.

$500	Ohio 8s 6s. '75	104	
2,000	Tenn. 8s. 6s. '90	86¾	
7,000	do	86¾	
5,000	Iowa 8s. 7s '68	100	
11,000	Mo. State 6s	84¾	
1,000	R. F. W. & R. R. 7s.	103½	
5,000	do	103½	
10,000	E. R. 6s. 40 m. bs	92	
10,000	E. R. E. cb. '71	100	40
5,000	do	100	41½
2,000	do	100	41
3,000	Lafayette & St. L. G. B.	21¾	
7,000	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	115	
1,000	Gal. & C. 2d m. bs.	85½	
20	Am. Ex. Bank	108	
5	Artisans' Bank	20	
10	St. Nicholas Bank	32	
10	Carp Implov. Co.	5¾	
50	D. & H. Ca. Co.	106¾	
80	Cum. Coal Com.	17¾	
50	do	17¾	
50	do	17¾	
20	do	17¾	
100	do	17¾	
100	do	17¾	
150	do	17¾	
5	N. Y. Central R. R.	87¾	
450	do	87¾	
100	do	87¾	
100	do	87¾	
100	do	87¾	
700	do	87¾	
100	do	87¾	
500	do	87¾	
100	do	87¾	
50	do	87¾	
80	Erie Railroad	24	
50	do	24	
100	do	24	
1000	do	23¾	
650	do	23¾	
1000	do	23¾	
700	do	23¾	
100	do	23¾	
500	do	23¾	
100	do	23¾	
50	do	23¾	
200	Hudson R. R. R.	30	29¾
730	do		30
50	do		30
100	do		30
100	do		30
110	Cal. & Chi. R.		86¾
273	Clev. & Toledo R.		42¾
100	do		42¾
200	do		43
300	do		43
450	Chic. & Rock Is. R.		73
100	do		73
5	Mil. & Miss. R.		29¾
100	do		29
100	do		29
95	Penn. Coal Co.		79¾
20	Pac. Mail Stea. Co.		77

SECOND BOARD.

$6,850	U. S. 6s. '67	115	
2,000	Tenn. 6s. '90	86¾	
6,000	Indiana 5s. 6s	85½	
10,000	do	85¾	
13,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	21¾	
10,000	do	21¾	
5	Cum. Coal Co	17	
100	do	17¾	
50	Reading R. R.	46	
200	do	46	
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	87¾	
46	do	87¾	
100	do	87¾	
350	Erie Railroad	23¾	
200	do	23¾	
200	do	23¾	
250	do	23¾	
100	do	23¾	
250	do	23¾	
100	do	23¾	
200	Canton Co		30
50	do		30
100	do		30
100	Hud. Riv. R. R.		29¾
14	do		29
200	do		30
50	Harlem R. R.		12¾
383	Harlem R. R. pref.		21
100	Mich. Cent. R.		83½
50	do		83¾
10	M. S. & N. I. RR.		23¾
50	do		23¾
5	M. S. & N. I. p.s.		39
100	Ill. Cent. R. R.		91¾
200	Clev. & Tol. R.		43
200	do		43
25	do		43¼
10	Chic. & R. I. R. R.		73½
50	do		73
100	do		73
100	do		73

MONDAY, April 19—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at this port, although now beginning to compare with our import movement last season, which was beginning to be affected by the New Tariff, is again quite moderate for the past week. In Dry Goods, particularly, we have seldom had so small an entry to report. The total entry, including the Dry Goods table as in our last paper, is $2,199,269, as against $3,269,692 the same week last year. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods is $1,269,846, as against $1,133,308 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie, including $76,793 by the *North Star* for Southampton on Saturday, is $203,163, against $779,892 the same week last year. The California receipts of Gold by the packet of the 20th of March from San Francisco, which were delivered here on Tuesday last, are $1,325,912, against $1,229,238 by the same packet last season. There was also received from England by the *Africa*, on Friday, $330,000; of which $255,000 in American Gold came to Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS. This house will probably receive as much more; Mr. BELMONT about $500,000, and Messrs. BEREND & Co. $100,000, on orders sent out in March, on the low exchange then ruling. The Specie balance in the Sub-Treasury stood on Saturday afternoon $3,841,577, against $4,969,128 at the close of the previous week. Of this reduction of $1,127,551, one million of dollars in Gold was forwarded by express to the Government depositories at New-Orleans and St. Louis. The Specie movement of the week has, altogether, been in favor of the Bank reserve, which, from $32,056,436 last Monday, is expected to be increased, on the average to be made up this afternoon, to nearly or quite *thirty-three millions*. The Loan average may also show a moderate increase, though wholly on outside investments, such as Treasury Notes, City Corporation Scrip, &c., rather than on short mercantile paper, the fresh offerings of which, owing to the cautious recovery in general trade, have fallen below the maturing obligations at bank. During the week, lower rates were accepted for Money at call, and in discounting short bills, than at any previous time since the present season of ease and dullness in demand set in. We hear of some loans to brokers on choice collaterals as low as 4 ₱ cent., and discounts at 4@5 ₱ cent. The effect of this state of the market on the Foreign Exchanges, in connection with the further receipts of Gold from England, to arrive, is to enable the banking houses to hold for good rates, and the import trade to anticipate their wants in Europe. And although the Cotton bills alone made from the South in the past fortnight are equal to about $9,000,000, the terms for standard sterling Exchange rules about 109 ₱ cent. The demand for Money for employment on the Stock Exchange is quite moderate. The current speculation is not active, and the division of the Board between what are known as the *Bull* and *Bear* operators is such as to produce, with most of the leading descriptions of shares, a more decided scarcity of Stock on the Street than Money. The absence of outside orders through the commission brokers was remarked upon through the past week, notwithstanding which—and the disposition of the party operating against the market to avail of this circumstance—prices closed on Saturday afternoon generally steady, and on some Stocks rather higher than the week before. We note the following fluctuations, beginning with the closing rates on the 10th inst.:

New-York Central	87¾@88¼@88¾@87¾
New-York and Erie	23¼@23@23@24
Panama	106¾@106@106@107
Delaware and Hudson	104@107@108¾@108
Michigan Southern	24@24¼@23¼@23¾
Michigan Southern Preferred	47¾@49@46@49
Rock Island	73¼@76@74¼@73¾
Hudson River	30¾@31¾@30@30¾
Reading	47@49@44@48
Missouri Sixes	83@83¾@83¾@83¾
Illinois Central	94@94¼@91@91½

The *Bulls* had the advantage on Monday and Tuesday; the Bears on Wednesday and Thursday. The last two days of the week the tendency was to recovery, but with a sharp fight on New-York Central, Erie, Hudson River, Rock Island and Reading. The scarcity of Erie Stock for prompt delivery was quite marked on Friday and Saturday, giving rise to considerable differences paid between cash contracts and sellers' options 10@30 days, and also to the usual number of rumors to the prejudice of the road; among others, that the President of the Company had or would soon resign. This was quieted on Saturday, as it might readily have been before, when it was stated that *not* Mr. MORAN—who usually carries through whatever he sets his mind to and enlists his pride in, come the opposition from whatever quarter it may inside or out—but Mr. RICHARD LATHERS, a Director of the Company, had resigned. The reason for this step, unimportant in itself, we have had no opportunity of knowing; but if it is to bring in to the aid of the President and his other colleagues some good merchant whose other, but less pressing engagements, and whose confidence in the administration and vitality of the property would make his name and services an acquisition, no harm certainly can ensue from the voluntary retirement of Mr. LATHERS. Still less mischief, we imagine, would follow another resignation, which, if not probable, is, by common consent, deemed proper—we mean that of Mr. DREW, whose opinions as an Erie Director, coincident with his usual movements as a Stock Broker, are daily quoted in Wall-street to the prejudice of the road, its financial credit and the value of its shares.

The summary, by months, of the Custom-House returns of the trade at this port for nine months of the current Treasury year, make the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, from July 1 1857, to March 31, ult. $120,371,000
Add two weeks in April 4,332,818
Total entered to date $124,723,818
Against same time last year 173,757,469
Decreased import to date $49,033,651

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, to
March 31 ..... $46,746,000
Add two weeks in April 2,477,735
Total cleared to date $51,223,735
Against same time last year 66,521,734
Decreased Export to date $15,297,999

The same tables make the Export of Specie to 31st March $31,200,000
Add two weeks in April 450,409
Total to date $31,740,409
Same time last Treasury year 28,517,569
Increased Specie Export to date $3,222,840

During this period there was received at New-York from California and from Europe [illegible] Gold and Silver to the amount of $60,781,291
Against same time, 1857 56,000,000
Increased Specie Imports $4,781,291

We publish in another place a note from Mr. JOSEPH K. RIGGS, on the Michigan Southern controversy. The writer is pleased to represent the allusions of this paper to the position of Mr. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD in the pending canvass for proxies, as a nomination "*by* the NEW-YORK TIMES." We have no objection to this mistake, on our own account, but as it does injustice to the large body of shareholders who *have* nominated Mr. L. to take the place of Mr. RIGGS, or that of one or the other of his discontented colleagues, it ought to be set right. When Mr. R. is fully apprised, as he soon will be, of the estimation in which his efforts at railway *reform* are held in a numerous proprietary—of which it seems he is *not* one—he will probably be content to confine the exercise of his financial influence to fixing the price of United States Treasury Notes. In combinations of this respectable sort, his Washington firm have had considerable experience, and much abler allies than Mr. JERVIS and Mr. OLYPHANT.

While on this subject we may as well add that this whole controversy has grown out of the failure of the South-street party, who came into the Board last Fall, to redeem their pledges to fund the debt and elevate the credit of the concern. These pledges secured to Mr. CHARLES GOULD, (or, by his solicitation, to his friends, Mr. COMSTOCK and Mr. ALSOP,) the proxies which enabled them to contest the election. They inscribed ten shares of Stock in the name of Mr. JERVIS to render him eligible as a Director. Then made him President, and so left the concern to his guidance. Mr. COMSTOCK resigning soon after as a Director in favor of Mr. JOSEPH K. RIGGS. At the end of six months, and on the eve of the Spring election, Mr. JERVIS announces, by private letter to the English stockholders, that the debt had not been funded, *nor would not be funded or paid off until* 1862, *until which time the Stock would be virtually worthless!* And now that a majority of the Board are unwilling to have this extraordinary and lame conclusion to the pledges of last September made official and placed on record, as part of the annual report, we find Mr. JERVIS, feebly backed by a minority of *two* out of thirteen Directors, canvassing for the power to make his will on the subject imperative!

RAILWAY EARNINGS IN MARCH.

	1858.	1857.	Decrease.
Rock Island	$82,830	$140,649	$57,819
Michigan Southern	158,581	212,542	53,961
Illinois Central	153,326	174,355	20,029
Galena and Chicago	160,203	188,653	28,450
Pennsylvania Central	504,504	590,679	85,981
Baltimore and Ohio	441,040	546,653	105,613
New-York and Erie	467,339	482,863	15,534

The above, while showing a general falling off in the *gross* traffic of the month—to correspond with the reduced volume of trade—is by no means an index to the comparative *net* income of any of the lines reported. The reduction in the scale of expenditure, and the disposition to reform and economy in operating the roads, have been quite as general.

The announcement which we copied, in common with the Associated Press, from a Dundee (Scotland) paper on Saturday, in regard to Messrs. WILLIAM BRAND & Co., is thus explained by the *Commercial Advertiser*:

With reference to the announcement that appeared among the financial news by the *Africa* in our impression of yesterday, regarding Wm. BRAND & Co., we can state on reliable authority the following facts: The firm mentioned above succeeded to the firm of CAMERON & BRAND, whose senior partner had, while laboring under mental aberration, and in the absence of his partner in Europe, entered into wild and ruinous speculations, the disastrous results of which were not apparent till some time after the new firm had assumed the liabilities of the old. It would appear that WM. BRAND & Co. had endeavored most honorably to liquidate those liabilities, and had actually paid off more than $100,000 of them before the late commercial crisis. That disastrous event compelling an explanation, the few remaining creditors of CAMERON & BRAND at once granted a full discharge to WM. BRAND & Co., for the remainder of the said debts. Instead of suffering in the estimation of any of their correspondents, the new firm still retain the respect and full confidence of all of them, and have not been injured in credit or extent of business. From a perusal of the above, while showing a general falling off in the *gross* traffic of the month—to correspond with the reduced volume of trade—is by no means an index to the comparative *net* income of any of the lines reported. The reduction in the scale of expenditure, and the disposition to reform and economy in operating the roads, have been quite as general.

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In a note to the *Journal of Commerce*, Mr. TRAUTWINE, Chief Engineer for the Honduras Railway, denies that he has completed any full estimate of the cost of the work, or that his labors on the recent survey have either been finished, as represented in letters to the Press from Panama, or found discouraging. He ascribes these rumors to "the circumstance that the Honduras Railway is the only feasible one that can be constructed across Central America, enjoying the invaluable commercial advantage of a capacious natural harbor at each ocean terminus, has thus procured for it many and very powerful enemies."

We call attention to the advertisement of DEAN & CHILD, Cotton Brokers, in our paper of this morning. The senior partner, we understand, has been for many years engaged in this business.

The Michigan Southern Controversy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The frequent mention of my name of late in the newspapers of this City in connection with the approaching election for Directors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Co., and with a circular issued by Messrs. JERVIS, OLYPHANT and myself, to the stockholders of that Company, asking for their proxies to vote, leaves me, with reluctance, to appear in public print, but, in justice to myself, to defend my position.

I repeat what my colleagues have already publicly stated, that the circular emanated from us, not as a minority of the Board, nor as Directors, but as individuals, requesting those stockholders who could not vote in person to lend us their votes, to defeat efforts which we believed had then been commenced to reinstate a management which, in our opinion, had brought the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company to its embarrassed condition.

Without intending to be personal, but to make the allusion unmistakable, I mean the so-called Litchfield management.

The belief thus entertained of the movement so fortunate that management has been verified in the nomination of Mr. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD by the New-York *Times*, as a candidate for reelection to the Board of Directors; and the opinion expressed of the unfitness of that management to accomplish the prosperity of the road is to be received for what it is worth by those interested.

I entered the Board last Autumn, the possessor of about 150 shares of the stocks of this Company, and of $15,000 of its bonds; according to the terms of the late issue of Second Mortgage Bonds. I applied, in exchange for them, 140 shares of the Stock, and the proportionate amount of cash; the balance of Stock, and other shares, bought in the interim were sold in March, in consequence of the intention, freely expressed by me to my fellow directors, of going to Europe during the coming Summer, and of retiring from the Board on the expiration of the present term. A studied attempt has been made in published correspondence by those who knew better, to impress stockholders and the public with the belief that I was a candidate for reelection, and, that, having no stock in my name on March 16, I was consequently ineligible.

I beg to state that I have not altered my intention of retiring from the Directory, nor of going abroad, but consider, that, in issuing the circular referred to, I have discharged a duty to the Stockholders, who now have the power, by their votes, of deciding for themselves.

You will confer a favor on me by publishing the above. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH K. RIGGS.

Sales of Real Estate....APRIL 16.

Mr. LUDLOW sold, under foreclosure, the following lots:

The lot on Eighth-avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-third-street, 23.8x60; $2,850.

Also, two lots, 25x98.9 each, north side Thirty-seventh street, 900 feet west of Tenth-avenue; one for $1,950, the other for 1,700.

At private sale, four lots have been just sold on the north side Twenty-sixth-street, a little west of Lexington-avenue, for what was equivalent to $20,000 cash.

We are also informed that two lots have lately been sold on south side of Twenty-eighth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, to Messrs. LORZA & DAVIS, for $15,000. We believe these builders have sold all their new houses in Thirtieth-street, between Fifth-avenue and Broadway.

Extension of mortgages falling due any time within six months, are easily procured.

SATURDAY, April 17.

Little business done to-day in public sales. Mr. P. J. ARKINS sold by order of Court, four houses and lots situated on the east side of Bleecker-street, commencing at the north corner of Perry street, and known as Nos. 367, 369, 371 and 373 Bleecker-street. The corner, comprising Nos. 367 and 369, 34x57.3, with some frame buildings thereon, sold for $7,700. No. 371, lot 18.3x76.2, house four-story brick, with store. 18.3x48.2, brought $7,000. No. 373, same dimensions, $6,025. Also, adjoining, Nos. 73 and 75 Perry-street, lots 21.9x50, two-story frame houses, brick fronts, sold for $2,900 and $3,150 respectively.

By Mr. A. J. BLEECKER, was sold under foreclosure, a four-story brick dwelling, west side of Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, lot 25x100, for $3,400. Bought by the plaintiff in the suit.

Messrs. CAMP & SCOTT have just laid the foundations of two large first class houses on the west side of Madison-avenue, south corner of Thirty-first-street, 20x74 each, on lots bought of Mr. VANDERPOOL, who lives opposite. Also, adjoining, and next to Mr. CHAS. O. SANDFORD'S vacant lot and house, two other houses 20x60, which the same gentleman will probably offer for sale when finished.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 17.

The imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston, for the week ending April 16:

Dry Goods	$196,227	Linseed	$44,545
Coffee	58,874	Gunnies	19,953
Sugar and Molasses	12,223	Other articles	194,519
Total			$641,463
Corresponding week in 1857			$1,134,041
Decrease			$492,838

Markets by Telegraph.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, April 17.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 660 bales, at unchanged rates.

MOBILE, Saturday, April 17.

COTTON—Sales to-day 800 bales; the business doing is very small, but prices are firm, with more buyers than sellers, at 11¾c. for middling. Receipts to-day 320 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 16.

COTTON has been more active to-day in consequence of the *Africa's* advices; the sales were 5,000 bales, at 11c.@11¾c. for Middling. The sales of the week foot up 18,500 bales, and the receipts 33,000. The stock in port consists of 370,000 bales. The receipts at this port are now 35,500 bales ahead of last year, and at all the ports 102,000 bales less. SUGAR firm at 6¾c.@7c. MOLASSES 23c. FLOUR at $4 25@$4 37½. WHITE WHEAT, $1 30; White and Yellow CORN, 56c. PORK buoyant, at $17 50 for Mess, and holders demanding an advance. BULK PORK active at an advance of ¼c.@6¾c.; SHOULDERS, 6¾c.@6¾c.; HAMS, 7¾c.; Sides, 8¾c.; KENTUCKY LARD, 12c.; barreled LARD, 10¾c. GUNNY CLOTH, 14½c. FREIGHTS—COTTON to Liverpool, ½d. Other articles unchanged.

MOBILE, Friday, April 16.

The *Africa's* news has had no effect on the Cotton market. Sales to-day 1,200 bales. Sales of the week 8,000 bales. Receipts of the week 9,149 bales. Stock 98,500 bales. Receipts to-day 1,060 bales.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 17.

FLOUR very dull, but prices unchanged. WHEAT is unsettled, with a declining tendency; sales of 6,000 bushels Red at 90c.@$1 06. Corn has advanced 1c.; sales of 12,000 bushels at 72c. COTTON is firm; sales of 5,000 bags Rio at 10¾c.@11c. SUGAR firm. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $16. LARD steady.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 17.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady: Red, $1 03@$1 07; White, $1 15@$1 25. CORN advancing: Yellow, 67c.@70c. WHISKY steady. PROVISIONS buoyant.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 17.

The sales of COTTON here and at Savannah yesterday were very light, at unchanged prices.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board*—$300 Pennsylvania 6s, 85¾; $2,500 do. 85¾; $600 City Railroad 6s, 95½; $1,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad 6s, 79¾; $4,000 Union Canal 6s, 82¾; $1,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 85; $1,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 83¾; $10,500 do., 83¾; $10,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '75, 76; $2,850 Passenger Railroad 6s, 94; $1,000 Lehigh Navigation Mtg. 6s, 94; 8 Beaver Meadow Railroad 83¾; 5 do., 83½; 5 do., 84; 200 Reading Railroad, 23; 100 do., 23¼; 100 do., 23¾; 26 Morris Canal 100; 16 N. Pennsylvania Railroad, 9¾; 4 do., 9¾; 4 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44; 28 Lehigh Navigation, 51¾; 160 Western Virginia Coal Co., 3¾; 12 Norristown Railroad, 46¾; 10 Schuylkill Navigation, 16¾; 35 do., 16¾; 15 L. Schuylkill Railroad, 30¾; 50 Girard Bank, 10¾; 6 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 89½; 20 N. Bank Kentucky, 115¾.

Chesnut Street.—United States 6s, '62, 114¾; Philadelphia 6s, 95¾@96¾;